

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S. (Moskva); BELYAKOV, A.A. (Moskva); RUSSO, G.A. (Moskva);
BUROVOY, A.A. (Moskva); NEKRASOV, A.M. (Moskva); ROKOTYAN, S.S.
(Moskva); MILOSLAVSKIY, N.M. (Moskva); SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Principal trends in the realization of over-all electrification.
Elektrichestvo no.8:77-82 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

NEFOROZHNIY, O. .

Building large hydroelectric-power structures in the U.S.A. Khidro-
tekh i melior 9 no.2:63 '64.

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S.; FINOGENOV, Ya.I.; LAVRENNENKO, K.D.; VESELOV, N.D.;
SAVINIKH, A.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; SERDYUKOV, N.P.; CHUPRAKOV, N.M.;
NEKRASOV, A.M.; BOROVY, A.A.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.; STEKLOV, V.Yu.;
KULEBAKIN, V.S.; BOGDANOV, N.P.

Petr Ivanovich Voevodin, d. 1964; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.3:
90-91 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S.; GRINEVA, N.P., inzh., red.; GITLEVICH, A.D.,
inzh., red.; PCHELKIN, B.A., inzh., red.; SLOBODKINA,
G.N., red.

[Power engineering and construction of power systems in
India] Energetika i energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo Indii.
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 108 p. (MIRA 18:9)

NEPOROZENIY, P.S.

Magnetohydrodynamic method, a new concept in power engineering.
Energetik. 13 no.9:1-2 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Predsedatel' Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po
energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR, Ministr SSSR.

NEPOROZHNIY, P.S.; SAVINYKH, A.P.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; SERDYUKOV, N.P.;
ACHKASOV, D.I.; BURGSDORF, V.V.; NEMOV, N.P.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.;
KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A.; ROKOTYAN, S.S.; STEKLOV, V.Yu.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;
GRUDINSKIY, P.S.; KHOMYAKOV, M.V.; VENIKOV, V.A.; CHERNOBROVOV, N.V.;
MEL'NIKOV, N.A.; BERSHADSKIY, I.S.

Aleksandr Dmitrievich Romanov, 1905; on his 60th birthday. Elek.
sta. 36 no.11:94 N '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I 10997-66

ACC NR: AP6001978

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/003/0090/0091

AUTHOR: Neporozhniy, P. S.; Finogenov, Ya. I.; Lavrenenko, K. D.; Veselov, N. D.; Savinykh, A. I.; Sapozhnikov, F. V.; Serdyukov, N. P.; Chuprakov, N. M.; Nekrasov, A. M.; Borovoy, A. A.; Kotilevskiy, D. G.; Steklov, V. Yu.; Kulebakin, V. S.; Bogdanov, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Petr Ivanovich Voyevodin

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1965, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, political personnel

ABSTRACT: P. I. VOYEVODIN died on 25 November 1964; one of the oldest bolshevik-Leninists, he was a member of the CPSU already in 1899. He fought in the early battles of the revolution, was imprisoned and sent to Siberia in 1905. After the October Revolution he became an economic ad-

"Elektrichestvo" and then the editor of "Elektrichestvo" in 1954.

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UDC: 621.311

L 10997-66

ACC NR: AP6001678

participated in the International Power Conferences in Berlin 1930 and in Belgrade 1956. His entire life was devoted to faithful service in the interests of the Communist Party; in 1964 he was duly awarded the Order of Lenin and was named a Hero of Socialist Labor. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

CC

L 22101-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/T-2/EWA(d) IJF(c) AT
 ACC NR: AP6012981 SOURCE CODE: UR/0091/65/000/009/0001/0002

AUTHOR: Neporozhnyy, P. S. (Chairman, Minister SSSR)

ORG: State Production Committee for Power and Electrification SSSR (Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR)

TITLE: Magnetohydrodynamic method - last word in power engineering

SOURCE: Energetik, no. 9, 1965, 1-2

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering conference, electric power engineering, industrial production, MHD, direct energy conversion, heat energy conversion, MHD generator

ABSTRACT: After mentioning the decision of the XXII Congress of the CPSU, outlining the existing methods of electrical power production and describing the principles of the magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) method for the direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy, the author states that the State Production Committee for Power and Electrification USSR at the scientific administration of the Academy of Sciences USSR (Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur /Scientific-Research Institute of High Temperatures/) carried out a design and construction of the first experimental power-producing device utilizing an MHD generator. It was put in operation in April, and in May it was already tested under load. "First tests were quite encouraging. The device operated over extended periods of time producing excess power. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 20, 05 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 621.221.2

Card 1/1 G.L.C.

L 29166-66

ACC NR: AP6018090

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/011/0094/0094

AUTHOR: ~~Naporozhniy~~, P. S.; Savinykh, A. P.; Sapozhnikov, F. V.; Serdyukov, N. P.; Achkasov, D. I.; Burgsdorf, V. V.; Nemov, N. P.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Kryazovskiy, B. A.; Rokotyan, S. S.; Steklov, V. Yu.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Grudinskiy, P. S.; Khomyakov, M. V.; Venikov, V. A.; Chernobrovov, N. V.; Mel'nikov, N. A.; Bershadskiy, L. S. 21
B

ORG: none

TIME: Honoring the 60th birthday of Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Romanov

SOURCE: Elektricheskoye stantsii, no. 11, 1965, 94

TOPIC TAGS: electric power plant, industrial personnel

ABSTRACT: In July 1965 A. D. Romanov celebrated his 60th birthday and the 35th anniversary of his active life as a major designer, operator, and builder of electric power stations. On his graduation in 1927 from the Moscow College of Engineering, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich joined the Mosenergo Moscow Power System where he steadily rose through the ranks until he became Deputy Chief Engineer, while at the same time participating in the design and practical introduction of 500-kV electric transmission lines running from Moscow to Volzhskaya Hydroelectric Power Station and from Kuybyshev to the Urals. Since 1959 A. D. Romanov has been Chief Engineer at the Glavvostokelektrosel'stroy Main Administration for Power Grid Construction in Eastern USSR of the Card 1/2

L 29166-66

ACC NR: AP6018890

State Production Committee for Energetics and Electrification USSR. Along with his active work, since 1930 A. D. Romanov has been teaching courses in Power Networks and Systems as well as in Power Stations and Substations at the Moscow Correspondence Institute of Energetics and, later, at the All-Union Correspondence Institute of Energetics, and, in this capacity, has trained new cadres of power engineers. In 1957 the title of Assistant Professor was conferred on him and in 1963, the title of Candidate of Technical Sciences. He has published more than 40 scientific and technical articles on power engineering and construction and he is a member of the editorial boards of the periodic anthologies Energeticheskoye Stroitel'stvo (Power Construction) and Energeticheskoye Stroitel'stvo za Rubezhom (Power Construction Abroad). He has been a Party member since 1932 and is the bearer of the Order of Labor Red Banner as well as of various medals. Best wishes for further creative work are extended to him. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC

NE POSHEVALENKO, M.V.

SHUTMAN, M.M.; NEPOSHEVALENKO, M.V.

Spectrographic marketing method for analyzing carbon steel for
manganese, silicon, chromium and nickel. Zav.lab. 23 no.2:188-
191 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Tsentral'naya zavedskaya laboratoriya Magnitogorskogo metal-
lurgicheskogo kombinata.
(Spectrum analysis) (Metals--Analysis) (Silicon--Analysis)

NEPOVITOVA, A.F.

Forms of the upper surface of cloud layers and their relation to the
vertical temperature gradient in clouds. Trudy TSAO no.28:49-57
'60. (MIRA 13:3)

(Cloud physics)

NEPOVITOVA, A.F.

Relation between the form of airplane icing and meteorological conditions.
Trudy TSAO no.39:77-83 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Airplanes--Ice prevention)

ACCESSION NR: AT4011400

S/2789/63/000/047/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Nepovitova, A. F.

TITLE: Some data on the appearance of condensation trails behind airplanes

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 47, 1963.
Fizika oblakov, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, condensation trail, airplane condensation trail, condensation trail altitude dependence, condensation trail temperature dependence, condensation trail seasonal distribution

ABSTRACT: Using data on the appearance of condensation trails behind airplanes in the regions of Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, and Sverdlovsk, the author calculates the recurrence of these trails as a function of altitude, temperature, and tropopause state. An analysis of the seasonal distribution of such condensation trails is also made. The tests were made beginning in early 1960, using specially equipped IL-28 aircraft for high-altitude vertical-horizontal probing. Visual observations were made by the flight aerologist, supplemented by the pilot and navigator. A special-phenomenon marker device was used for recording the moments of the observations on the tape of an electro-meteorograph, with particular attention to recordings of clouds and the character of the condensation trail (height of the beginning
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ACCESSION NR: AT4011400

and end of the trail formation, distance from the aircraft turbine, the width of the trail, horizontal extension, density and stability: i. e., how quickly the trail began to dissipate). For certain technical reasons indicated by the author, the influence of temperature on all the parameters studied cannot yet be reliably determined. There was a total of 248 observations (flights) during the 1960-1961 period at the three locations mentioned (Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, and Sverdlovsk), including 109 trail sightings out of 125 ascensions at Aktyubinsk, 56 sightings out of 94 ascensions at Alma-Ata and 62 sightings for 1961 and 21 sightings for 1960 (out of 116 ascensions) at Sverdlovsk. It was found that trails were observed at heights of 8 to 12 kilometers. Below 7 km, trails were rarely observed, and above 12 km - very rarely. Maximum recurrence was reached at a height of 9.0-9.9 km. Trails were observed with cirri both present and absent. The fall-off in recurrence of condensation trails was particularly rapid above a level of 250 millibars. Most frequent observation of trails at the three locations was found to occur in the spring of the year. With low tropopauses and relatively high temperatures, trails may occur at a rather low altitude and not necessarily in the tropopause layer, but also below it. In the case of higher tropopauses and low temperatures, the trails are observed in a thin band below the tropopause or slightly higher. If the tropopause is very high, trails are rarely observed. Original article has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

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207
ACCESSION NR: AT4011400

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological
Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

NEFOYCHITSKAYA, I.; ZHEBROVSKIY, T.; YUKNEVICH, M.

Streptomycin - Therapeutic Use

Results of combined treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with paramino-salicylic acid and streptomycin; Probl. tub. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

NEPCZITEK, Z.

Transfer characteristics of the Wien bridge.

P. 705. (SLABOPRCUDY OBZOR.) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 18, No. 10, Oct. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

NEPRA, Ivan, inz. (Bratislava); MIKLOS, Pavol (Bratislava)

Control desk in high-voltage testing rooms. Elektrotechnik 18
no.6:166-168 Je '63.

Z/042/62/000/002/002/002
E140/E482

AUTHORS: Chrenka, A., Nepraš, I.

TITLE: Measurements at 2 mm

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický časopis, no.2, 1962, 124-127

TEXT: This is a continuation of an article by one of the present authors, I. Nepraš, published in Elektrotechnický časopis, no.10, 1961, 651-654. The note describes the differences in circuit for measurements at 2 mm compared with cm systems. The measurements described here are based on assumed reciprocity of the measured elements. Three basic measurements are described: the attenuation of waveguide elements, of unknown impedances and of absorption spectra. Two oscillograms are presented for this last, indicating a resolution of the order of 0.01 Gcs. There are 4 figures and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.3: Gordy W., Smith W.V., Trambarulo R.F. Microwave spectroscopy, 1957.

Card 1/1

TOCKSTEIN, A.; PECHANEC, V.; RIHA, V.; NEPRAS, M.

Oxidation of tolyl blue SB. III. Isolation and identification of oxidation products. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.8:2135-2146 Ag '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Pardubice.

(Tolyl blue) (Azo dyes)

NEPRAS, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEPRAS, M; VECERA, M; BORECKY, J; JURECEK, M.

1. Research Institute of Organic Synthesis (Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen), Pardubice-Rybitvi; 2. Technical Higher School of Chemistry (Technische Hochschule für Chemie), Pardubice

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
28 No 10, 1963, pp 2706-2714

"Identification of Organic Compounds. I. Identification of Mono- and Dichloranthraquinones."

(4)

KRATOCHVIL, Vaclav; NEPRAS, Milos

Rapid semiquantitative determination of the aromatic hydrocarbon concentration in the atmosphere. Chem prum 14 no.1:43-45 Ja'64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav organickych syntez, Pardubice - Rybitvi.

NEPRAS, M.; ZAHRAVNIA, R.

Physical properties and chemical reactivity of alternant hydrocarbons and related compounds. Coll. Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 29 no. 2:1545-1560 (1964).

J. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Kyčovice, and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

...pyrimidinazoles
dyes and the influence of substitution on their coloring properties."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZAHRADNIK, R; NEPRAS, M; ARIENT, J; KOUTECKY, J

I. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Zahradnik and Kouteccky); 2. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi (for Nepras and Arient)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1180-1188

"Imidazole dyes. Part 18: Electronic spectra and reactivity of imidazole dyes."

(4)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals - Honeybee

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69445

Author : Neprasova, L.

Inst :

Title : On the Use of Certain Antibiotics in Apiculture

Orig Pub : Vechlavstvi, 1957, 10, No 12, 179

Abstract : No abstract.

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NEPRASOVA, M.

Professor Vaclav Dolejšek; recollections on the 60th anniversary of his birth and the
10th anniversary of his death. p. 126
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955

SO: Monthly East European Accession (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

BARTOSEK, Vaclav; HRON, Miroslav; LELEK, Vladimir; NEPRASOVA, Marie

Some physical problems of uranium irradiation in heavy water reactors. JADERNA energie 10 no.10:357-364 O '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.

NEPRASOVA, Marie

Stand of the Association of German Electric Power Plants on
the question of nuclear power development. Jaderna energie
& no.6:170 Je '58.

NEPRASOVA, Marie

Establishment of a large scientific research center in
Siberia. Jaderna energie 4 no.8:238-239 Ag '58.

NEPRASOVA, M.

"Frederic Joliot-Curie"

Pokroky Matematiky, Fysiky a Astronomie. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

NEPRASOVA, H.

Igor Vasil'evich Kurchatov; obituary. Jaderna energie 6 no.3:73 Kr '60.

NEPRASOVA, M.

Threefold splitting of uranium nuclei. Jaderna energie 6
no.6:206 Je '60.

Z/038/60/000/007/006/006
A201/4026

AUTHOR: Neprašová, M.

TITLE: Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in Tashkent

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 7, p. 251

TEXT: A conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, organized by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the Scientific Technical Council at the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, was convened in Tashkent from September 28 to October 3, 1959. It was attended by numerous members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by specialists from various branches of the national economy. A total of 300 papers were presented at two plenary sessions and 40 sessions of the individual sections. The papers dealt with nuclear physics, radiation chemistry, application of radioisotopes and radioactive radiation in industry, transportation, biology, medicine and agriculture. Representative of the Main Administration of Atomic Energy at the USSR Council of Ministers, V.I. Sinitsyn, presented a report on the prospects of the peaceful use of atomic energy in the USSR, and G.M. Fradkin, another representative of the same authority, presented a paper on

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Z/038/60/000/007/006/006
A201/A026

Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in Tashkent


the production of radioisotopes. Director of the Nuclear Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, U.A. Arifov, informed the participants on the activities and the program of this institute. Uzbek scientists obtained interesting results in their studies of the radiation changes of solids and liquids. Experiments conducted at laboratories of the Academy of Sciences showed extensive changes of the optical activity of saccharose and glucose solutions. These effects, which are of interest also to physicians and biologists, are being further studied in collaboration with physicists and chemists. Another interesting radiation effect was discovered at the irradiation of semi-conductors. After irradiation of cadmium sulphide, a number of centers of electric excitation developed. The excitation lasted for several hours and proceeded away from the irradiated area. These centers disappeared suddenly when exposed to infrared rays. Glass and quartz of vacuum instruments showed a reduction of the residual pressure by a factor of 100 when irradiated by γ -rays. Scientist of the Institute of Analytic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Doctor Lavrukhina, presented a paper entitled "Modern Radiochemical Methods", in which she described the radiochemical research work conducted at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna. This research work was concerned e.g. with the fragmentation of graph-

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Z/038/60/000/007/006/006
A201/A026

Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in Tashkent

ite and uranium by high-energy protons; radiochemical study of the fragmentation processes; studies of nuclear reactions which can be determined only by radio-chemical methods; research on promethium; study of chemical properties of francium and its separation from other alkaline elements.



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Z/038/60/000/011/006/006
A201/A026

AUTHOR: Neprašová, M.

TITLE: Nuclear Research in the Chinese People's Republic

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 11, pp. 395

TEXT: This is the translation of an article by the Director of the Atomic Energy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences originally published in a 1960 issue of the Izvestiya AN SSSR. It describes the development and progress of the Chinese nuclear research. The first large nuclear equipment to be installed in China was a 7 - 10 Mw heavy-water reactor supplied by the USSR which went critical in 1958, and a cyclotron capable of accelerating alpha particles to 25 Mev. China has now several betatrons, a Chinese-produced 2.5 Mev cyclotron, a cascade accelerator, a "microtron", several beta-ray spectrometers, heavy-particle spectrometers, and high-resolution gamma-ray spectrometers. The reactor and the cyclotron are equipped with neutron and crystal spectrometers used for the study of the nuclear spectra of rare earths; for measuring the angular distribution of proton scattering; for the polarization of protons in (d,p) reactions; for the study of neutron spectra; for the study of fissionable nuclei, etc. A proton and neutron-sensitive

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Nuclear Research in the Chinese People's Republic

Z/038/60/000/011/006/006
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nuclear emulsion has been developed which has a comparatively high efficiency at neutron registration. Also various organic and halogen counters of beta and gamma radiations and neutron counters have been designed, which were awarded a prize of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The Chinese nuclear research has further available a Wilson cloud chamber, scintillation crystals, ionization chambers and special electron tubes. Development of multi-channel pulse analyzers and millimicrosecond pulse instruments has been initiated. Successful work has been conducted in the field of cosmic rays and high-energy particle physics. For the study of cosmic rays a laboratory has been established in the south of the country at an altitude of 3,155 m. The laboratory is equipped with a 50 x 50 cm multi-particle Wilson chamber and a magnetic cloud chamber capable of measuring pulses of $8 \cdot 10^9$ ev/c (c = velocity of light). With these instruments over 100,000 pairs of stereoscopic photographs have been made, and over 700 cases of decay of strange particles have been observed. Furthermore, the masses and the lifetimes of Λ^0 heavy mesons, Λ^0 hyperons, as well as the ratio of their yields and the problems of the angular distribution at their origin and decay have been studied. Also observed and explained were several very rare events, such as the production and decay of K^- meson which is accompanied by the production and immediate decay of another heavy particle. For the observation of the cosmic ray intensity, Chinese laboratories are equipped

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Nuclear Research in the Chinese People's Republic

with cubic telescopes for μ -meson registration and with neutron detectors. For the work within the scope of the International Geophysical Year, China received a large ionization chamber from the USSR. Chinese scientists conduct successful research into high-energy nuclear reactions at the United Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna. They investigate, for instance, the interaction of neutral K-mesons with λ -particles produced in reactions between protons and high-energy π -mesons; the elastic scattering of high-energy π -mesons on protons, etc. Another field of nuclear physics which is being studied in China is the theory of the atom nucleus and that of elementary particles. Systematic studies are being done on the shell and generalized models of nucleus. A shell model of heavy nuclei with a closed shell was developed from which results are obtained, which are in agreement with experimentally determined levels. It was proved that the interaction forces between two nucleons within a nucleus are of the order of magnitude comparable to the specifically nuclear forces. In the field of specifically nuclear forces research is being conducted on the phenomenological theory on lower energies. It has been found that taking the combined tensor and central forces as the starting point, the magnitude of the binding energy of light nuclei can be elucidated. The studies of the problems of elementary particles concentrate primarily on the general theory of the Fermi weak interactions, especially on the decay and capture of elementary parti-

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Nuclear Research in the Chinese People's Republic

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cles. Especially studied were the decay of λ -hyperon, which is found to be a particle with a $1/2$ spin, and the radiative capture of μ -mesons by protons. At the United Nuclear Research Institute, Chinese physicists are investigating the possibility of the experimental determination of the spin and parity of strange particles, proceeding from dynamic particles. It has been found that for experimental studies of the spin of strange particles, collisions of mesons or heavy nuclei with hydrogen or helium nuclei have to be used, and that in certain cases the relative parity of strange particles can be changed. Research has also been conducted in the quantum theory of fields. Lately, Chinese theoreticians have been studying the analytical properties of the scattering function. Chinese scientific workers make extensive use of the chromatographic method for radiochemical separation. They succeeded, for instance, in separating microcurie quantities of radium or mesothorium from macroquantities of barium, using strongly acidic resinous ion exchangers and hydrochloric acid as elutriation agent. In the field of theoretical and applied radiation, systematic research of the heavy-water component in the samples of various natural waters was conducted; a method of measuring the density of heavy water was developed; the separation of boron and nitrogen isotopes was studied. During the first year of operation, the Chinese nuclear reactor has produced over 30 types of radioactive isotopes (including P-32) and also several labeled com-

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Nuclear Research in the Chinese People's Republic

Z/038/60/000/011/006/006
A201/A026

pounds. Radioisotopes are used in geological surveys and in defectoscopy, and their application is being introduced in the cement production also. The chemical industry uses radiation for the polymerization of styrolene and for increasing the efficiency of insecticides. Finally, radioactive radiation is being used in agriculture for plant protection and improvement, and in medicine for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.



Card 5/5

NEPRASOVA, M.

V.S. Jemeljanov on international cooperation in nuclear research.
Jaderna energija 6 no.12:426-427 D '60.

PETROV, K.; ATANASOV, Kr.; STANEV, St.; NEPRIENKOVA, L.

Ionophoretic application of nivalin. Pt.1. Trud Khim-farmatseyt
inst 4:28-29 '63.

NEPRIMEROV, N.M.; SHARAGIN, A.G.; NUZHIN, M.T., prof., otv. red.; MARKOV, M.T., prof., zastitel' otv. red.; KASHTANOV, S.G., prof., red.; ANBUZOV, B.A., akademik, red.; AL'TSHULER, S.A., prof., red.; LIVANOV, N.A., prof., red.; NORDEN, A.P., prof., red.; PISANOV, V.I., prof., red.; TIKHVINSKAYA, Ye.I., prof., red.; BARYSHNIKOV, V.G., dots., red.; KOLESHNIKOVA, Ye.A., dots., red.; KOLOBOV, N.V., dots., red.; MOROZOV, D.G., dots., red.; KHARITONOV, A.P., dots., red.; YUDIN, I.N., red.; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu., red.

[Investigations of wells and development of preventive paraffin control methods] Issledovanie skavazhiny i razrabotka preventivnykh metodov bor'by s-parafinom. Kazan' 1957. 108 p. (Kazan. Universitet. Uchenye zapiski, vol. 117, no.3). (MIRA 11:5)

1. Rektor Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Nuzhin).
 2. Prorektor po nauchnoy rabote Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Markov).
 3. Prorektor po uchebnoy rabote Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Kashtanov).
 4. Sekretar' partkoma Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Yudin).
- (Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

NEPRIMEROV, N.N.

Saturation pressure in an operating oil well. Trudy VNII no.25:
122-125 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

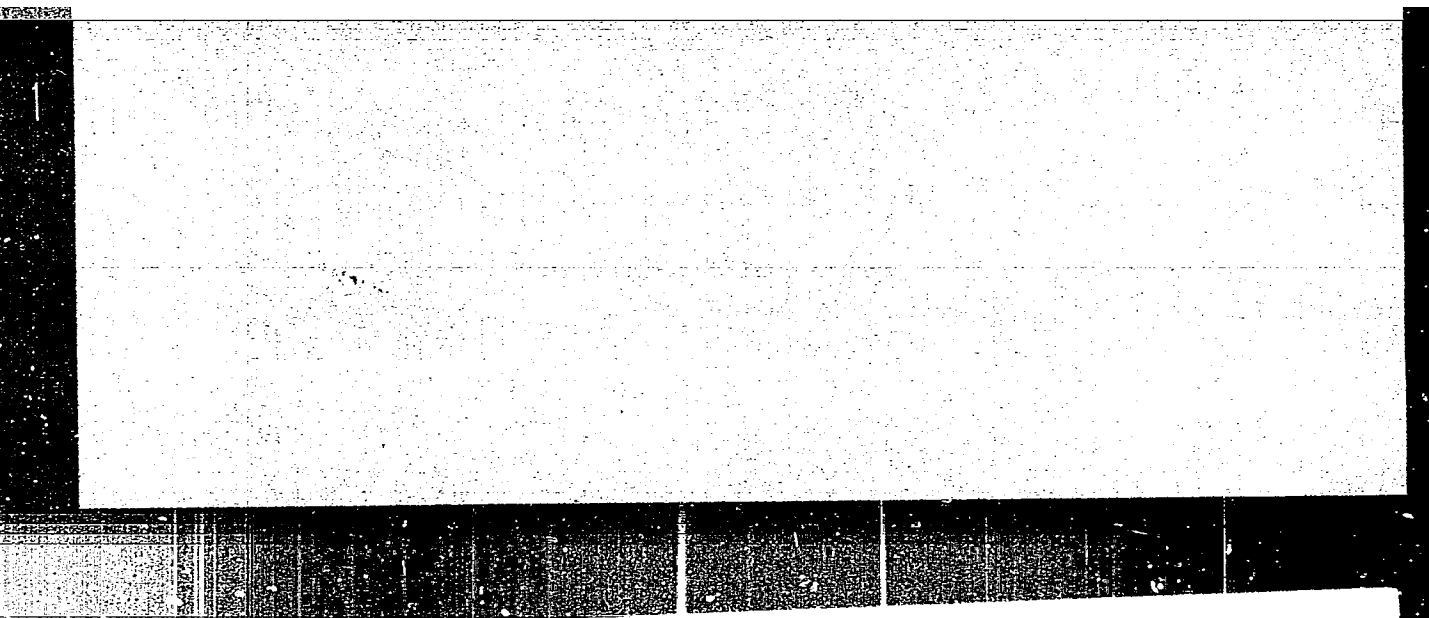
NEPRUYEROV, N. M.

"Paramagnetic Resonance and Rotation of Polarization Plane at Microwave Frequency." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Kazan State U, Kazan, 1954. (RZhFiz, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136610

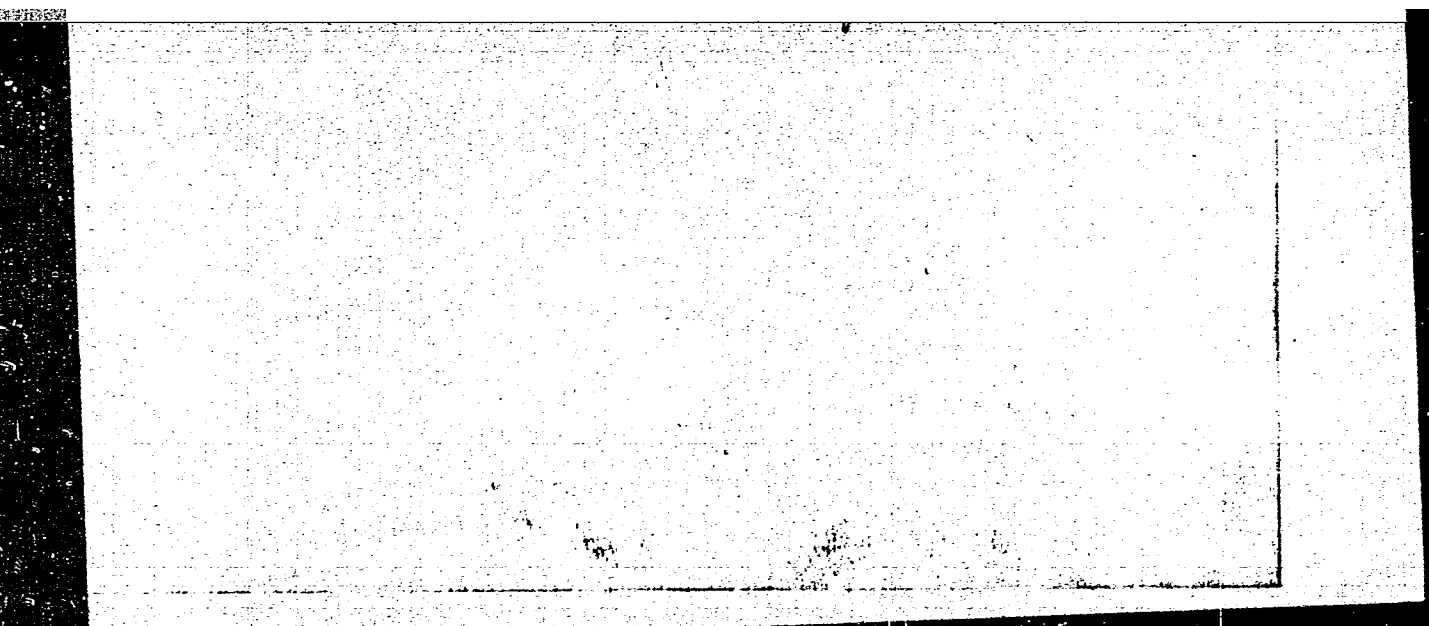


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136610C

USSR/Physics - Paramagnetism

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 7/15

Authors : Neprimerov, N. N.

Title : Measurement of resonance paramagnetic absorption by the cm-stationary wave method

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser fiz. 18/3, 360-367, May-Jun 1954

Abstract : The theoretical bases are explained of a method applied in measuring the resonance paramagnetic absorption by measuring the parameters of stationary cm-waves in a wave guide. The basic advantage of this method lies in the possibility of finding a strict theoretical relation between the investigated characteristics of a substance and the measured parameters of the RF-system. The installation used in connection with this method is described in detail. Some results obtained by this new method are tabulated. Twenty-two references : 13 USSR; 7 USA and 2 French (1918-1952). Tables: graphs

Submitted : May 3, 1954

NEPRIMEROV, N. N.

USSR/Physics - Paramagnetism

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 8/15

Authors : Neprimerov, N. N.

Title : Rotation of a polarization surface in paramagnetics and ferrites

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/3, 368-377, May-Jun 1954

Abstract : An analysis is presented of a part of a work involving the study of a

Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/3, 368-377, May-Jun 1954

(Additional Card)

Card 2/2

Institution : The V. I. Ulyanov-Lenin State University, Kazan

Submitted : May 3, 1954

NEPRIMEROV, N. N.
USSR/Physics - Resonance paramagnetic absorption

FD-2346

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 11/34

Author : Neprimerov, N. N.

Title : Discussion. Some remarks on the works of S. G. Salikhov

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 719-724, Jun 1955

Abstract : S. G. Salikhov is well known as a co-author of several very interesting works devoted to investigations of resonance paramagnetic absorption, discovered in 1944 in Kazan State University. The present writer states that in recent years a number of his articles have appeared with serious errors. He claims that S. G. Salikhov in his articles has not fulfilled the principal condition prerequisite to experimental works, namely truthful results, and that he allowed errors contradicting the most elementary statements of physics in general and magnetic resonance in particular. Thirteen references: eg. N. S. Garif'yanov, Dissertation, KGU*, 1952; S. G. Salikhov, Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz. 18, 1954; V. N. Lazukin, ibid. 16, 1952; N. N. Malov, ZhETF, 16, 1946; "Technique of measurements with centimeter waves, "Sovetskoye radio, 1949.

Institution : Kazan State University (KGU*)

Submitted March 27, 1955

NEPRIMEROV, N. N. (Kazan)

"Some Magnetic Phenomena on Microwaves," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

AUTHOR: Neprimerov, N.N.

TITLE: Experimental Confirmation of a Formula for Resonance Paramagnetic Rotation (Eksperimental'noye podtverzheniye formuly rezonansnogo paramagnitnogo vrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1236 - 1237, 1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: A theoretical formula derived by Shaposhnikov (3) for the paramagnetic rotation resonance is compared with experimental data obtained for $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ in powder form, and the results are shown in a graph.

The divergence between the curve of resonance rotation and the curve of dispersion of magnetic susceptibility is investigated for the various values of $\omega\tau$ (ω is frequency and τ is relaxation time).

Card 1/2

TITLE: Experimental Confirmation of a Formula for Resonance Paramagnetic Rotation (Eksperimental'noye podtverzheniye formuly rezonansnogo paramagnitnogo vrashcheniya)

A phenomenon of the change of rotation sense from positive to negative at $\omega\tau < 1$ is noted for magnetic dielectrics.

The bibliography lists 4 references, of which 3 are Slavic (Russian). There are 2 graphs illustrating the results of investigation.

INSTITUTION: State University imeni V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin in Kazan'

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

NEPRIMEROV, N.N.

48-9-17/20

AUTHOR: Neprimerov, N.N.

TITLE: Note on Several Magneto-Optical Effects Obtained with Microwaves.
(Nekotoryye magnitoopticheskiye yavleniya na mikrovolnakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 9,
pp. 1288-1292 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the Kerr effect was investigated. A special type
electromagnet was constructed to obtain the resonance values
of the magnetic fields in the investigation of the Kerr effect.
This magnet generated a homogeneous field strength up to 9000 Oe
in a gap 45 mm wide between the poles with a diameter of 110 mm.
Measurements of the Kerr effect were conducted with three samples
from a natural polycrystalline material in the shape of disks.
It is shown, that the resonance of the magnetic spins is the
basic, but not unique cause of the Kerr effect in the case of
microwaves. The appearance of additional peaks can be caused by
differences of the magnetic ferrite sub lattices containing dif-
ferent magnet ions of nickel and iron. It seems probable that
these peaks occur at the expense of the heterogeneities which are
formed in the sample during the tempering at high temperatures.
When the Kerr effect is measured, an additional rotation of the

Card 1/2

. Note on Several Magneto-Optical Effects Obtained with Microwaves. 48-9-17/20

plane of polarization can occur at the expense of the high frequency Hall effect, apart from the errors introduced by an incomplete suppression of the Faraday effect. It is linear with respect to the magnetic field and cannot be removed at commutation. The magnitude of its share of the total rotation at the reflexion on the magnetized mirror can be evaluated only with difficulty for the time being. There are 9 figures and 3 references

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni V.I.Ul'yanov-Lenin, Kazan (Kazanskiy gos. universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

56-34-4-45/60

AUTHORS: Imamutdinov, P. S., Neprimerov, N. N., Shekun, L. Ya.

TITLE: The Magnetic Double Refraction of Microwaves in Paramagnetics
(Magnitnoye dvoynoye luchepr prelomleniye mikrovoln v paramagnetikakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 4, pp. 1019 - 1021 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the frequency of 9375 megacycles the authors investigated the rotation of the polarization plane of the wave H_{+1} in a circular wave guide filled with paramagnetic salt as function of the field strength of the external magnetic field H_0 which was arranged vertical to the direction of the propagation of the radiowave. The gradual transition of a rectangular standard-wave guide to a circular waveguide of a diameter of 23 mm served as polarizer. A rotating Turnikett-link served as analyzer. The angle of rotation does not depend on the sign of H_0 but on the angle ψ between H_0 and the magnetic field H of the radiowave prior to its entering the paramagnetic. This dependence obeys the law $\Delta\psi \sim \sin 2\psi$, so that the maximum effect is observed at $\psi = 45^\circ$. A diagram

Card 1/2

The Magnetic Double Refraction of Microwaves in Paramagnetics

56-34-4-45/60

shows as an example the curve of the specific rotation of a powdery sample of $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$. This rule may be explained as follows: The rotation of the polarization plane is dependent on the anisotropy of the magnetic permeability. A formula is written down for the tensor of the magnetic high frequency susceptibility of the paramagnetic. The calculation is carried out for the free space and the discussed considerations show the following: The magnetic double refraction of microwaves in paramagnetics (Kotton-Muton effect for microwaves) depends in a high degree on the paramagnetic absorption in vertical and parallel fields. A more accurate description of the results obtained will follow in a work to follow. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Kazan' State University)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

1. Microwaves--Refraction 2. Microwaves--Magnetic factors

Card 2/2

NEPRIMEROV, N.N.; SHARAGIN, A.G.

Investigation of wells in the Neftyannyye Kamni field with
remote-control devices. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 6
no.5:53-56 *63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Ulyanova-
Lenina.

NEPRIMEROV, N.N.; SHARAGIN, A.G.; YASHIN, Ye.I.; PLATONOV, Yu.K.; KUKUSHKIN, N.M.

Investigating acting gas wells with combined KGU remote-control
devices. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7:101-106 '64.

SAYKIN, Semen Fedorovich; SHASHINA, V.N., red.; NEPRIMEROV, N.N.,
nauchn.red.

[Water-oil contact and certain hydromechanical methods
for determining its position] Vodoneftianoi kontakt i ne-
kotorye gidromekhanicheskie metody opredeleniia ego po-
lozheniia. Kazan', Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1964. 163 p.
(MIRA 38:4)

~~NEPRIMEROV, N.N.~~; SHARAGIN, A.G.; YASHIN, Ya.I.; PLATONOV, Yu.I.;
KUKUSHKIN, N.M.

Study of active gas wells using complex remote control instruments
of the Kazan State University. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz 7 no.10:39-44 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-
Lenina.

MATVYEV, Nikolay Ivanovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MEPRINTSEV,
Mikhail Nikolayevich, dotsent, zasluzhennyy dyatel ~~NAUK I~~
tekhniki; PERSIANOV, Moisey Artem'yevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.
nauk; SOKOLOV, F.G., inzh., retsenzent; PAUL', V.P., inzh.,
red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Principles of construction in railroad transportation] Osnovy
stroitel'nogo dela na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Moskva,
Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo. Pt.2. [Construction operations and
buildings] Stroitel'nye raboty i zdania. 1959. 311 p.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Building)

(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

GAGOSHIDZE, Valerian Sergeyevich; NEPRINTSEV, M.N., retsenzent;
TSIBADZE, O.V., retsenzent; AGABABYAN, R.Ya., red.

[Designing economical apartments and units for conditions
existing in the south] Proektirovanie ekonomichnykh kvartir
i seksii v usloviakh iuga. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo uchebno-
pedagog. lit-ry "TSodna," 1961. 114 p. (MIRA 18:4)

UDINTSEV, G.B.; LISITSYN, A.N.; NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Equipment and methods used in determining the thickness of
unconsolidated marine deposits and studying the bottom structure
of seas and oceans. Biul.Okean.kom. no.2:41-46 '58.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Deep-sea deposits)

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.F.

Data on the subsurface structure of the Livanov bank. Geol. nefti
2 no. 7:41-43 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Caspian Sea—Geology, Structural)

Prepared submitted for the 12th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-
6 Sep 1961.

[illegible]

3(10)

SOV/20-121-6-13/45

AUTHOR:

Neprochnov, Yu. P.

TITLE:

The Results of the Seismic Investigations on the Black Sea in the Region of Anapa (Rezultaty seismicheskikh issledovaniy na Chernom more v rayone g. Anapy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1001-1004 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper describes the investigations of the Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR (Black Sea Experimental Scientific Research Station, Institute of ~~Oceanography~~ AS USSR) in the region of Anapa. These investigations mark the first stage of the systematic seismic investigations of the structure of the bottom of the Black Sea. Besides the author, M. F. Mikhno and G. N. ~~Shchipleto~~sov took part in the investigations at sea, and A. F. Neprochnova, in the processing of the observation results. The expedition ship "Akademik Shirshov" was used for these investigations which were based on the method of the refracted waves. The carrying out of the experiments and the measuring apparatus are discussed in a few lines. In

Card 1/3

SOV/20-121-6-13/45

The Results of the Seismic Investigations on the Black Sea in the Region of Anapa

the region of Anapa, two profiles (which are perpendicular to one another) were investigated, they are 30 and 40 km long. From the measuring data found the hodographs of the refracted waves were deduced. In the profile I, 2 refracted waves t_1 and t_2 were separated. The wave t_1 has the apparent velocity $V^* = 3500$ m/sec and was observed only at the west end of the profile. The wave t_2 may be traced in the forward and in the backward directions. The wave t_2 may be separated also in the profile II. 2 figures show the seismic cross sections which were plotted using the hodographs of the wave t_2 . This method is not very precise ($\pm 10\%$). The seismic cross sections for the profiles I and II were found according to the method of the time fields. The boundary R is characterized by a boundary velocity of ~ 5000 m/sec. For the geological interpretation of the seismic cross sections, the values obtained for the boundary velocity and the average velocity of the propagation of seismic waves were used. The boundary R may be related to the roof (of the seam) (krovlya) of the thick limestone rocks of the middle Eocene epoch. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/20-121-6-13/45
The Results of the Seismic Investigations on the Black Sea in the Region
of Anapa

PRESENTED: April 23, 1958, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1958

Card 3/3

NEPROCHNOV, Yu. P., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "The use of seismic methods to investigate the geological structure of the ocean floor". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Inst of Oceanology of the Acad Sci USSR), 100 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 162)

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Seismic investigations of seas and oceans; a review. Itogi
nauki: Dost.ocean. no.1:91-105 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Oceanography) (Seismic waves)

SOV/49-59-11-22/28

AUTHORS: Neprochnov, Yu. P., and Udintsev, G. B.

TITLE: Velocity Measurements of Elastic Waves in Porous
Sediments of the Ocean

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya
1959, Nr 11, pp 1699-1701 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out by the Institute of
Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR, in 1957 on board
the ship "Vityaz" where the velocity of elastic waves
in porous deposits of the Japan Sea were investigated.
Similar experiments were carried out in the Black Sea
in 1957 to 1958. Typical oscillograms obtained by the
ultrasonic seismoscope UZS-2 placed on the sea bed
at the points 1 to 16 along a profile are illustrated in
Figs 1 and 2. The results of measurements showed an
agreement of the obtained velocities with those in the
top layer of 100 m thick. The maximum discrepancy was
about 5%. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 3 of
which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut okeanologii (Academy of
Sciences USSR, Institute of Oceanography)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1958 ✓

Card 1/1

NEPROCHNOYE, Yu.P.

Choosing optimum recording conditions for seismic investigations at
sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 35:190-205 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Oceanographic instruments) (Seismometry)

NEPROCHNOV YU. P.

SISOYEV, N.N. : MIKHALTSEV, I. YE. ; ANDREYEVA, I.B. : LISITSYN, A.P. : UDINTSEV, G.B. :
NEPROCHNOV, YU. P.

"Results of Seismo-Acoustic Investigations of the Ocean Bottom,"

SOVIET

a paper presented at International Oceanographic Congress, 31-Aug- 11Sep 59,
NEW YORK

SO: B 3,142,129

22Oct 59

3 (9)

AUTHOR:

Neprochnov, Yu. P.

100/20-125-5-15/101

TITLE:

The Deep Structure of the Earth's Crust Under the Black Sea Southwest of the Crimea According to Seismic Data (Slubinskiy stroeniye zemnoy kory pod Chernym morem k yugo-zapadu ot Kryma po seysmicheskim dannym)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk USSR, 1959, Vol 125, No 7, pp 1119-1121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

After a short review of the sources which served as initial material during establishment of the origin and the geological development of the Black Sea depression (Refs 1-4), the author determines that a number of questions in this area remain open due to a lack of data. This is especially true of the deep structure of the earth's crust. The seismic investigations were undertaken by the Chernomorskaya ekspeditsionnaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (Black Sea Expeditional Scientific Research Station) of the Institute mentioned in the Association in September 1957. Overall director: N. N. Sysoyev; besides the author the following collaborators took part: V. P. Goncharov, G. N. Shchipletsov, G. P. Ilyin, and others. A. P. Neprochnov participated in working on the

Card 1/3

The Deep Structure of the Earth's Crust Under the Black Sea Southwest of the Crimea According to Seismic Data

material. The refraction wave method was utilized. Explosions of 0.1 to 130 kg heavy charges were triggered from a special ship. They were registered from the ships "Akademik /Kvilyov" and "Akademik Shirshov". This was done according to the method given in reference 1 (refs 5-7). A comparison of the results obtained with known determinations of the structure of the earth's crust under the continents and the oceans (Refs 9-11 and others) shows essential differences between the continental and the oceanic type. The thickness of the crust here is 20-24 km, i.e. less than under the continental and more than under the oceanic regions. Since a granitic layer is lacking here, the earth's crust under the Black Sea is similar to the oceanic type, however, it has a much thicker sediment mass (9-12 km). Somewhat similar things were observed in the Gulf of Mexico (Ref 12). The opinions of A. D. Arkhangel'skiy and V. M. Strakhov (Ref 1) that the sea depression of the Black Sea belongs to the typical geosynclines conceived in deepening were confirmed by the results. There are 3 figures and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Deep Structure of the Earth's Crust Under the
Black Sea Southwest of the Crimea According to Seismic Data

SOV/SC-1082-11/41

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Oceanography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: December 1, 1958, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION

SOV/5331

International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960.
Morskaya geologiya (Marine Geology) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960.
205 p. 2,500 copies printed. (Series: Doklady sovetskikh
geologov, problems 10)

Editorial Board: P. I. Bezrukov, Resp. Ed.; A. V. Zhivago, V. P.
Zemkorich and O. K. Udintsev; Ed. of Publishing House: V. S.
Seymann; Tech. Ed.: V. Karpov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists and oceanographers.
CONTENTS: The book contains 18 articles representing the reports
given by Soviet geologists at the 21st. International Geological
Congress. Individual articles deal with the bottom topography,
sedimentation, and tectonics of oceans (Western Pacific and
South Indian), as well as the geomorphology and tectonics of
the Black and Caspian seas and Soviet sectors of the Baltic.
An English résumé accompanies each article. No personalities

Bezrukov, P. I., Zhivago, A. V., Udintsev, O. K., and V. S. Seymann. Results of Scientific-Geologic Investigations of the Earth's Crust Under Seas and Oceans	35
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Card 472

S/169/61/000/012/017/089
D228/D305

3 9300 2406

AUTHOR:

Neprochnov, Yu. P.

TITLE:

Selection of optimum explosion conditions
during marine seismic investigations

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
27, abstract 12A268 (V sb. Razved. i promysl.
geofiz. no. 35. M., 1960, 12-15)

TEXT: Reflections of waves from the surface of the sea may, depending on the depth of the explosion, weaken or strengthen the intensity of certain components of an explosive impulses's intensity spectrum. At the time of explosions at a sufficient depth, gas-bubble pulsations arise, and secondary pressure-waves carrying ~ 40% of the total explosion energy are emitted. Hence, the joint use of the shock wave and the secondary pressure-waves is possible. The frequency spectrum of the summary wave has its chief maximum on the frequency equal to that of

Card 1/2

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Subsurface structure of the earth's crust under the bottom
of the Black Sea, based on seismic data. *Biul.MOEP. Otd.*
geol. 35 no.1:119-120 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Black Sea--Geology)

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Subsurface structure of the earth's crust under the Black Sea, based
on seismic data. Biul.MCIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.4.30-36 J1-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Black Sea—Geology, Structural)

3.9300
9.9865

S/194/61/000/008/064/092
D201/D304

AUTHORS: Neprochnov, Yu.P. and Shchiplestov, G.N.

TITLE: Wave-analyzer for acoustic seismic sea surveys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 8, 1961, 16, abstract 8 E113 (Tr. In-ta okeanol.
AN SSSR, 1960, 39, 66-68)

TEXT: Description is given of an analyzer for detailed
analysis of water waves. The analyzer has resonant 30, 50, 100,
500 and 1000 c/s RC-filters. The basic circuit diagram is given
of the resonant network with transformer outputs for matching the
loop oscilloscope. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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C

Card 1/1

30510
S/194/61/000/008/063/092
D201/D304

9-2185

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu.P.

TITLE: A small dimension hydrophone for acoustic seismic sea surveys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 16, abstract 8 E112 (Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR, 1960, 39, 69-71)

TEXT: The description is given of the design of a small dimension hydrophone with a Seignette's salt crystal (45° X-cut) enclosed in an organic glass housing. The crystal dimensions are 20 x 20 x 20 mm³. It is pressed by a nut against a thin-walled header which transmits the signal onto the piezoelectric element. The natural frequency of the package is 500 kc/s. The hydrophone has a preamplifier with 6H3П (6N3P) valves. In studying the sea-bottom formation by seismic-acoustic methods, the hydrophone is suspended in water on foam-rubber floats. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; MIKHNO, M.F.

Data on the structure of sedimentary strata on the deep-sea depression in the Sochi region of the Black Sea. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5: 1209-1212 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chernomorskaya nauchno-eksperimental'naya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Sochi region--Submarine geology)

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Sediment thickness in the basin of the Arabian Sea. Dokl. AN
SSSR 139 no.1:177-179 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.
Yanshinym.

(Arabian Sea--Sediments (Geology)
(Seismic prospecting)

KORNEV, V.A.; NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Tectonics of the northwestern part of the Black Sea based on
geophysical and geomorphological studies. *Bul.MOIP.Otd.geol.*
37 no.5:168-169 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Black Sea—Ocean bottom)

S/020/62/144/002/026/028
B142/B108

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu. P.

TITLE: New data on the configuration of the earth's crust beneath
the Indian Ocean

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 2, 1962, 438 - 440

TEXT: With the aid of special seismic-acoustic radiobuoys designed by G. N. Lunarskiy at the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology AS USSR) (N. N. Sysoyev, G. B. Udintsev, G. N. Lunarskiy, Yu. P. Neprochnov, V. M. Kovylin, Tr. Inst. okeanol., 39 (1960)), a profile was recorded in January, 1961, in the western part of the West Australian Basin. This was the first time that the earth's crust could be investigated down to the Mohorovičić discontinuity with the aid of radiobuoys from one ship only. This achievement opens up new prospects for seismological oceanic investigations. The radiobuoys operate with 1.5 - 2.0 w in the ultrashort-wave range. Following a method applied by British geophysicists (T. F. Gaskell, M. N. Hill, J. C. Swallow, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 251, no. 988 (1958)), three radiobuoys were

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arranged along the profile, 4 km away from one another. The hydrophones were immersed to a depth of 70 - 80 m, and the cables in their neighborhood were provided with floats against movements of waves. Directional antennas permitted satisfactory recording of radio-signals and refracted waves over a maximum distance of 49.2 km. 10 - 25 kg of TNT were exploded at a depth of 50 - 70 m. A hydrophone on the expedition vessel recorded the reflected waves which, along with the signals of refracted low (6 - 10 cps) medium (10 - 50 cps), and high-frequency (100 - 1000 cps) waves from the radiobuoys were photographically recorded by a П05-14 (POB-14) oscilloscope. The values obtained for the velocities of refracted waves were assigned to the following layers of the earth's crust:
(1) layer of sedimentation: $V \approx 2.0$ km/sec; thickness $H = 0.3 - 0.5$ km;
(2) basalt layer: $V = 6.4$ km/sec; $H = 6.5 \pm 1.5$ km; (3) subcrustal layer: $V \approx 8.0$ km/sec. Thus, the thickness of the earth's crust in the area under consideration amounts to 7.0 ± 1.5 km, and its configuration is typically oceanic. The water depth varied from 4100 to 5100 m. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

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PRESENTED: January 22, 1962, by A. L. Yanshin, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Card 3/3

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; LUNARSKIY, G.N.

Use of seismoacoustic radiobuoys for the study of crustal structure
in the Indian Ocean. Okeanologiya 3 no.1:76-81 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; MOSKALENKO, V.N.

Structure of the Catata shelf based on reconnaissance seismic investigations. Geol. nefi i gaza 7 no.8:51-54 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; KOVYLIN, V.M.; SELIN, Ye.A.; ZDOROVENIN, V.V.;
KARP, B.Ye.

New data on the crustal structure in the Sea of Japan. Dokl. AN
SSSR 155 no.6:1429-1431 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.I.Shcherbakovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040742

S/0213/64/004/003/0512/0516

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu. P.

TITLE: On the possibility of utilizing deep explosions in deep-water marine seismic investigations by the reflected-wave method

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 512-516

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, underwater seismic explosion, underwater seismic signal, seismic signal detection

ABSTRACT: Explosive charges set off at certain depths below the surface of the sea complicate seismic readings because of secondary effects from gas bubble pulsations. These charges can, however, be much much smaller than near-surface charges. These explosions and their effects on seismic and acoustic measurements were studied during the long expeditions of the research vessels "Vityaz'" (1960-1961) and "S. Vavilov" (1963). Theoretical calculations indicated that in order to obtain frequencies of 25-30 cps (considered most suitable in reflected-wave surveys), a charge of 0.2-1.0 kg should be set off 50-140 m below the surface. These calculations were tested by the research vessel "Akademik Shirshov" in the summer of 1962 in the Black Sea where the

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water was 1800 m deep. A << 24r seismograph was used with 0—30 filtration. Charges of 0.2 to 2.0 kg were set off at a depth of 100 m, and 1 to 10 kg at depths between 0.5 and 2.0 m. Studies of the seismic records in most cases showed clearer signal arrivals from small deep charges than from the bigger and more shallow ones. The only drawback was caused by reflections from the water surface which obscured the primary signals. This interference could be compensated for when the depth of the explosion was known. This method was successfully used in the autumn of 1962 in the Sea of Japan where the water is 3.5 km deep and where clear reflections were obtained from a key horizon some 1.5 to 2 km below the ocean floor. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep62

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OTHER: 003

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NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; NEPROCHNOVA, A.F.; ZVEREV, S.M.; MIRONOVA, V.I.;
BOKUN, R.A.; CHEKUNOV, A.V.

Recent data on the crustal structure of the Black Sea trough,
south of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:561-564 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034042

S/0020/64/155/006/1429/1431

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Kovylin, V. M.; Selin, Ye. A.; Zdorovenin, V. V.;
Karp, B. Ya.

TITLE: New data on the structure of the earth crust in the sea of Japan

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 6, 1964, 1429-1431

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust structure, seismic investigation, Japan Sea profile,
oceanology, Mohorovichich surface, oceanography

ABSTRACT: The Oceanological Institute of AN SSSR, together with the Pacific Division of the Institute, conducted in 1962 seismic investigations of the structure of the earth crust in the northern part of the Sea of Japan. Two ships participated in the measurements which were extended over a distance of 240 miles. Both the methods of refracted and reflected waves were used. For deep probing, the recording stations were stationary, and the explosion points were displaced along the distance under study. As sources of elastic oscillations, explosions of trotyl charges were used, 130 kgm for deep probing by the refraction method, and 1 to 10 kgm for the reflection method, depending on the depth. The earth.

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crust in the investigated region was found to consist essentially of two layers: one of sedimentary nature of 1.6 to 2 km thickness, another belonging to the "basalt" layer of the earth crust. The sedimentary layer consists of at least three formations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeonologii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute Oceanology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63

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